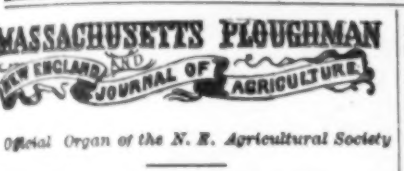


## SEP 27 1899



\$2.00 per annum, in advance; \$2.50 if not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietor until all arrears are paid.

All persons sending contributions to THE FLOODEGMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication on, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be assigned to the waste-basket. All matter for publication must be written on one side of paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, at the writer may wish.

THE FLOODEGMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

**Successful Fruit Growing.**  
There is practically unlimited market

Simply that any other in the world, though here, as has always been the case in Europe, this wealth is becoming very unduly concentrated. Those who are only in the position of producers are naturally inclined to share this wealth, that by the ordinary method seems beyond their reach. They can best do this by producing something that the wealthiest cannot do without, and making it so much better than any one else can furnish that they can fix their own price on it. Catering to the rich need not, and should not, involve any personal subservience on either side. It is the matter of business, each having something that the other needs. It is the power of doing something that is the interest of the other to pay for. It will be discredited to the independence of the farmer and fruit grower who enters the competition for the rich man's dollars which is always practised by everybody else. The merchant provides more costly goods for the wealthy and more proportionately a greater profit. The lawyer and the doctor charge him highest for his wealth, his ability and, justly, not as a penalty for being rich, but because of the great deal of professional work is undertaken, so that when a doctor or lawyer finds some one, who can easily pay the highest charges, it is entirely proper to even up the account by making him pay whatever the service is worth to him.

The great difficulty in making farms

We need this wider market which produces income and fruit will remain. It is the mass of poor fruit that from some sections where the season has been favorable comes on the market every year that spoils the market so that even those who are poorest will not buy it for its cheapness. Nobody buys fruit because it is cheap. Quality and an attractive appearance count even with those who have little money. When cheap fruit which is sold low because it is so run estate or marked by each, is purchased, it spoils the market for the best. Nobody wants to buy fruit right away after biting a specimen and finding it is so poor. It is a terrible and a foolish unlearning experience to bear repetition until the memory of it has been forgotten.

All widespread intelligent fruit growers

**Farmers' National Congress.**  
As we have before announced, the 19th annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held in Farewell Hall, Boston, Mass., Oct. 3-10, 1899. This session will be one of unusual interest, especially to the many thousands of our readers who are residents of New England and the Middle States. We would advise all who can make arrangements to be present to attend this session.  
On Tuesday, Oct. 3, the Congress will be

Saturday and Monday, O. t. 7 and O. t. 8 will be devoted to excursions to Plymouth Rock, down Boston Harbor and to Concord and Lexington, with reception by Boston Chamber of Commerce. The final session will take place at 3 P. M. Tuesday, Oct. 1. Further particulars may be secured by writing to Hon. J. M. Siah, Chicago, Ill., secretary of the Congress. Reduced railroad rates and hotel accommodations have been secured by the management.

crops very much this year, but it is not entirely worth compensation to the farmer. Short crops over widely extended areas cause higher prices, so that he who grows produce for market may obtain nearly as much money for a less number of loads as he would get for more produce in a bountiful year.

Chimists also tell us that a drought serves to increase chemical action in the soil, and to bring up from the subsoil some of the mineral and perhaps other elements that have leached down into it, so that they will be available for the next season's crops. It is also probable for another season. For this reason the year following a season of excessive drought is apt to be unusual and prolific.

And, first, the manure of such animals is to be stored in such a place where it is well dried out, and then use liberally in the stable, yards and elsewhere as an absorbent. Two or three inches in the trench behind the cows will absorb the liquid manure, and with this addition will be actually worth more for fertilizing than the solid excrement. The manure taken from the dryer part of the ditch may even be used in this way the same season it is taken out, if it is desirable, as the excess of acid in it will be destroyed by the fermentation it will undergo when mixed with the other manure, and the whole heap will be worth to be taken to the fields as much as the nitrogen. The use of this in the manure not only keeps the air of the stable much sweeter by its absorbent power, it prevents ammonia from arising from the manure heap. One good load of the material for each cow or horse is not much to use during the winter, though of half that amount would be much better than none.

to have proven by careful tests that the weight of corn is increased about five per cent if the stalks are allowed to stand until fully ripe before they are cut out, instead of being cut when the corn is just glazd. We have followed and advised the latter practice for many years, but we do not doubt that their test was correct, as they took their weight of corn in the ear. The corn would increase in size and weight during the season of ripening more than would the grain. It may be that there would be some

thing before it is dead ripe is another  
 portant item. Cut at the ground while  
 green, and put up in large shocks to  
 until ready for the husking, the fod-  
 would be green and tender, and the  
 like it quite as well as some of the hay  
 hay, a part of which, in those days of  
 scythes, would stand until fully ripe be-  
 we could get around to it. When we fed  
 milked the cows night and morning ev-  
 day, we knew what suited their appetite  
 well as any boarding-house keeper  
 her boarders' likes, and our fancy for  
 cut hay and corn fodder is not all  
 prejudice.

quadruple this amount, or rather the progeny can. The old cows are set to their ways and habits, and all they are for is to produce calves which can weaned to a higher living. Take the calf of such cows when young, and feed it on skim milk. It is not necessary to take the milk too closely, and after it has been skimmed let it settle in a can so that the cream can rise on the surface. Feed them the good milk by hand, and give to them the skim milk that you would a pig-dug calf. As a

A detailed black and white illustration of a carnation flower. The flower is large and fully bloomed, with numerous ruffled petals that create a dense, circular shape. The petals have a scalloped or fringed edge. The center of the flower is dark and textured. A single, long, lanceolate leaf is visible at the bottom left, attached to a stem that also supports the flower. The background is plain white.

(Omit. [Comment: It will not pay to leave buttermilk in the milk for calves unless it is for the dairy. The fattening nutritive value can be better furnished by a process, linseed meal, a tablespoon cooked in porridge with water and turn into the milk while warm. In feeding to any animals, there is no advantage having it given to the surfaces as cream. It is less costly to calves that are to be for cows, the better it will be for the Corn meal will give them the scours, and besides, it is too fattening. Oatmeal is much better, and the salt is needed. The oatmeal may be cooked without rendering the hulls—E.]

uses with the exception of apples. Potatoes are selling for 40 cents per bushel; onions 60 to 75 cents, beets and carrots 10 to 15 cents, eggs 22 cents, butter 30 to 25 cents. The weather thus far in September has been favorable for farm work, and there is a prospect that the work of harvesting the crop will be completed earlier than usual.

Colombia, Ct., Sept. 11. J. P. [Signature]

**Live Stock Notes.**

The Ontario Agricultural College to the leading varieties of swine by taking some of each pure bred at eight weeks and feeding each lot the same food from July to October, or 112 days. In that time the gain was for large Yorkshires 1232 pounds each, Berkshire 1200 pounds each, and the worth 1194 pounds each, or only 41 pounds in favor of the Yorkshires over Tamworth. Nor was there a marked difference in amount of food required to make 100 pounds of gain. The Yorkshires took 350 1/2 pounds of meal, the Berkshire 369.79 pounds, and the Tamworth 377.79 pounds, or a little less than 25 pounds more than the Yorkshires.

They were shipped to Toronto at the close of the experiment, killed and examined as expert from a packing and bacon-rendering company. We give his report in full and find it.

**Yorkshires**—Great length, side of

length throughout, sides full of flesh, depth between shoulder and ham, fat on the back, bone moderate, head a forearm too long, belly only moderate, shoulder moderate in size. These pigs have qualities which make them particularly suitable for cross-breeding purposes on account of their great length, development of flesh and the even depth of the side.

Berkshires—Flesh well developed, even down the back, well developed of reasonably even depth, rather irregular in length, head moderate with rather small jaw, bone moderate, generally good but show a decided tendency to underdevelopment as evidenced by the irregularity in the length of the jaw.

Tenworths—Moderate bone, a long but small jaw, fish well developed, but the jaw is not so strong as the one which would possibly cause too many to be classed as "fat" on account of its mass at this one point, if hogs were more fully fed, belly thick, and very excellent generally a desirable type of which, with judicious feeding, ought to be

While increasing in live weight from pounds to 82 pounds, the pigs required per pound meal per one pound gain.

While increasing in live weight from pounds to 145 pounds, they required pounds meal per one pound gain.

While increasing in live weight from pounds to 170 pounds, they required pounds meal per one pound gain.

This statement shows that there is a steady increase in the amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain as a hog's increase in weight, and is a strong argument in favor of marketing hogs by time, or a little before, they reach pounds, live weight.

Miss O'Meroo, the well-known lady  
mologist of England, than whom the  
perhaps, no better authority in the U  
Kingdom, extirpates the damage  
throughout the kingdom by the ex  
fly, *Hypoderma Bovis*, as being sev  
thousand pounds sterling in a year, a  
well-known Shorthorn breeder places  
not less than two million pounds. If  
so great as that there, what must it  
be in the United States?

This damage arises in several ways

the decrease of milk production and loss of flesh by the animals when the flies about, and also during the winter when grubs or warbles are in the backs of the animals; by the loss of value in the carcasses by the holes which they make in them and through which they breathe, finally emerge to pass through the chrysalis or pupating stage, and not the least, if they do to the flesh, which while grubs are there, has a repulsive, jelly yellow look, like scabs, which in fact obliges the butchers to cut away so much of the meat on the back as to practically leave the best part of the carcass for market purposes.

This warble fly is not as large as the fly, though somewhat resembling it, making a similar buzzing sound, so many fall to distinguish them apart. The gad fly resembles the bumble bee somewhat in form, is about an inch long, and about as severely as the bee stings, itself with blood. The warble fly nearly the same shape, net over a half inch long, and as net big as all, but we cannot distinguish them apart. They will race the fields in flight whenever hear the buzzing, although the gad fly much less numerous than the other and in the old country. They come at the same time, during the hot days of June and August.

The warble fly lays its eggs upon the body of the animal and they hatch there. The maggot proceeds at once to bore the flesh and establish themselves in the flesh below, where they remain and feed like a parasite insect until the end of winter or early spring, when they enlarge the work out and fall to the ground, the female remain under sods or stones until they emerge again as perfect flies.

We have seen in a bad case more than we think, in the back of one animal, have done something to lessen their numbers.

by pressing out the grubs when nearly grown, and crushing them under our feet on the stable floor, but this task is not pleasant either to the animal or the one performing the operation, and a much better way to prevent their lodging there.

The Farmers' Gazette, from which

copy the opinion of Miss Ormerod, says an oily substance applied along the fly will effectually prevent them from laying there. Paraffine oil will do but it passes off quickly and be often renewed. It claims that the best application fennel so far is a ure of four ounces flour of sulphur, glasses of spirits of tar and one ounce train oil. Rob this along the spine of the back and on the wings and they will not trouble the animals. The seldom more than six inches from the back though we have found them on the sides. Miss Ormerod says the fly will not sue cattle over water, and they often swim in streams or pools to escape their tormentors. We have found that cattle in flesh, nearly fat, seldom had these were in the back, even as such cattle are so lousy.

Some 25 years ago when the potato first began its ravages some farmers believed that the end of profitable growing was near, and devised various substitutes, both of grain and roots, in the place of potatoes. Some of these were more beet and turnip seed, and whole cabbage largely, thinking that these substitute for the potato could be better. But they were water instead of starch, and cooked potato should be, and did not take its place at all. As a money crop farmers substituted beans, but for food grain could not take the place of the potato although the nutrition of the bean is largely composed of proteids instead of carbohydrates of the potato, and this makes a more nourishing and strengthening food.

near being a substitute for the potato as any other vegetable. It is a large, round, yellowish vegetable, its tubers being often more than fifteen inches long, and running along into the ground that it requires digging to take all of them out. In fact, it was not nearly so good as the best potato I seemed much more like a coarse, grown and poor quality potato than anything else, and its only value consisted in its great productive power. It is the greatest producer of roots, and is full of roots, the roots are large and misshapen, to fill well in any kind of measure. Those who have eaten them in the South say it is much better than here. Probably in our climate the reasons the yam does not have long enough time to get to its best. It is a tender root and is easily killed by freezing.

There is a Southern sweet potato called the yam potato. This is said to be the best for eating. It grows in the South to be much sweeter and richer than any sweet potatoes grown in the Northern States. It needs a long season to mature and even in the South the sets must be started in hotbeds and transplanted as soon as the ground is well warmed. The sweet potatoes and the yam, also, do best in sandy soil, as such soil is usually dry and warm.

been dubbed king in this country the term in each case is only relative. There are farms on which corn is king, and others where it is pauper. On the right kind of land it has no better crop for the farmer to raise on the wrong soil it impoverishes the soil and other crop. Anyone who would grow corn on the wrong soil is being careless and indiscriminately recommending it to raise corn would be giving the farmer a bad example. It is not that would do lasting injury to the soil if heeded. We find that last year the average yield of corn per acre was 40 bushels, and some farms had 100 bushels.

98. It does not take much knowledge to compute that to see that on the latter corn might well be called king, and the former it would be more like a beggar, depriving the farmer every year he grows it of a large part of his income. There have been due to the cultural mix followed on the farms, but with respect for the value and importance of good cultivation, corn cannot be made to pay on some lands. It is usually recommended that first, the soil should be good, and second, it may be as priced per acre that corn would not give interest on the investment and the cost of labor. Truck land located near good markets would hardly be called good enough to make if the soil did produce 40 bushels to the acre.

The market vegetables or fruits to be cultivated require good land, and taking

virgin prairie soil it can be made the  
crop. For many successive years the  
can be annually crowned with rank, but  
the land and the crops are ruined and  
squandered. Corn cannot be raised  
constantly on the same land for many  
without exhausting the soil of the val-  
ments which it requires to make it  
well. The farmer may be deluded into  
the belief that it is profitable to  
he lives, but the day of reckoning  
times comes sooner than we expect.  
great droves of cattle, swine and sheep.  
West, there is no need to raise corn  
tively on the same land. By rotating  
clover or grass (a cow or horse) and  
the soil is made nothing in food  
value. What we need in our corn  
more cattle, swine and sheep, and  
more grass and clover crops to feed  
the stock and to keep the soil from  
erating so that large crops of corn  
longer be produced there.

Indiana. WILLIAM CONYER









## POULTRY.

### Poultry Points.

The early pullets should be made to roost in their winter quarters before they are nearly matured to the laying age, or even when they are nearly ready to do so, seldom fails to check them, and set them back for weeks. We have sometimes seen people hauling night after night to catch the chickens, and put them on the roosts, when they thought it was killing the birds for them to remain out of their nests, and about as often heard them wonder why the pullets did not begin to lay, as they looked as if they were all ready to do so when they began to shut them up at night.

The young cockerels that are to be fat and marketed should be separated and marketed from the others before this time, and while both lots should be fed liberally, the fattening fowl should have the more fattening food, that is, corn and cornmeal, with meat and some green food, but not as much of the latter as would be desirable for the pullets. Many think this will not pay, and that such cockerels eat more grain than they pay for, but repeated experiments prove that it will and liberally fed they gain in weight rapidly, and even if they eat a great deal more there is profit in keeping and feeding them. If there is not, why do our main shrewd parties buy chickens, turkeys and geese in Canada by the carload, and bring them to New England where grain is high priced, keeping them a month or two before dressing them for market? They make a profit on the growth as well as on the slaughtering.

While we write a report comes to hand of an experiment made upon the Dominion farm in Ontario. Two crops of chickens, one of which was four barney chickens weighing 14 pounds five ounces when shut up, in five weeks they gained six pounds 33 ounces, gained in the same time 63 pounds. As they ate about one pound more food than the other, the cost of grain was practically the same, or seven cents a pound, valuing all the grain food at one cent a pound. The flocks were more profitable, only because they were better sized fowl and would sell at a better price per pound.

The feed in these tests was composed of two parts finely ground oatmeal, one part finely ground barley, one part ordinary ground corn meal, and after the fifth week, one ounce of beef suet per day was added for each crop. This was mixed with sweet skim milk made hot. It was a good ration, but we think we could make a good gain with a corn-mash in the morning and sound, whole corn at night, even allowing the chickens to run in a small yard during the day. But if we were trying to fatten rapidly, we would feed three times a day instead of twice, as was done in this test.

### Fall and Winter Eggs.

The prices for eggs have increased in the fall to make their production profitable. If the hens didn't show a decided inclination to drop off in their laying I suppose it is this tendency of the hens to fall off in laying that makes the eggs go up in price, and not a plot on the part of the hens to stop laying when eggs are high. But as a rule fall eggs are more profitable than winter eggs. We have plenty of good food at hand for them, and there is no cold weather to stop their laying. What, then, is the reason for their falling off in numbers? It is because they have too much fattening food which they gather from the fields and gardens. We must remember that the fall is the harvesting time, and that nearly every field has ripened its fruits and seeds. The ground is covered in every direction with seed, grain, berries and fruit, and the hens go forth and fatten on this. They secure an abundance of food, whether they are fed at home or not. They fatten up quickly, and get lazy and sleek, and then they begin to cease to lay eggs. In order to counteract this tendency we must be able to shut the laying hen in in runs or yards part of the day, where they cannot find so much food. Let them get out the exercise they can, and instead of turning them out in the gardens and fields early in the morning, let them scratch and work in the yard for their breakfast. They won't get much there, but the effort to find food will be good for them. Later when turned loose in the fields, they will have a keener appetite and a better stomach to digest what they may find.

At this season of the year they need to be fed green bane, pounded shell, and other articles with lime in them. The fruits and berries and seeds which they find in the fields will be fattening enough, but they do not contain the lime essential that goes toward forming egg shells. These must be given to the hens artificially, and if they are added to their regular diet they will show less inclination to fall off in their daily egg laying. On large grain farms the chickens and hens will, of course, pick up plenty of grains that have been left in the field after threshing, but if one does not go into this kind of farming, wheat, barley or some other kind of grain diet must be fed. Variety of food is excellent for the hens, but we must see that along with it they get the kind that supplies them with the proper ingredients. Too often neglect to study the nature of the food that the hens are likely to pick up on the place or in the field is the real cause of the falling off in the egg supply. A little close study of the question will give us an abundance of both fall and winter eggs, and increase the profits of our business.

ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

### Poultry and Game.

Poultry is coming a little more freely, and although it has reached here in good condition, prices are generally lower, or not as firm as a week ago. Fresh-killed chickens, large roasters, 14 to 17 cents for Eastern and 12 to 14 cents for Western. Broilers, averaging four pounds to the pair, 13 to 15 cents for Eastern and 12 cents for Western. Fresh-killed fowl are a little higher at 12 to 13 cents. Spring geese 15 to 17 cents, young ducks 15 to 16 cents and spring turkeys 18 to 22 cents, with lead turkeys at 14 cents. Pigeons \$1.50 a dozen. Red squabs scarce at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Live fowl 10 to 11 cents and chickens 10 to 12 cents. Live young ducks 10 to 11 cents. Roosters 6 to 7 cents alive and 7 cents dressed. Chickens grown more abundant at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pair. Plover \$2.50 to \$3.50 a dozen, according to size and condition. Partridge will be in season Sept. 15, and will probably start off at 80 cents to \$1 a pair for nearby birds.

—Beef reached last week, the highest price it has sold for in Chicago since 1892. A lot of extra heavy lots at \$6.85 per hundred pounds.

—Boston reports record-breaking exports of cattle last week from there, or nearly 1,000,000 bushels.

—Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at \$9,528,007, against \$7,414,929 in the preceding week and \$9,000,304 last year.

## HORTICULTURAL.

### Cold Frames and Hotbeds.

The value of frames to a small garden is seldom estimated. Very few large gardens but contain them, yet in a way they are of more value where land for garden purposes is not plentiful. In the latter case the owner, who wants to fully supply his table with fresh things, tries to get all that he possibly can out of the limited space. By means of a moderate sized hotbed, lettuce, radishes and other quickly maturing plants may be raised for winter use. Other plants may be started in late winter, for transplanting to the open ground in spring, thus securing the earliest crop possible, and opening the way for a succession of crops to take the place of the first one. Of course, this sounds more expensive than it really is, for all vegetables can be handled alike; but sufficient that it can be done to some extent by a careful and studious gardener.

Considerable judgment must be exercised to make thorough success, for instance, the depth of the pit must be regulated to agree with the plants to be grown. As an example, lettuce, especially that grown in early winter, is liable to draw upward to the light, a very unattractive thing where good, solid heads are wanted. Therefore, the pit should be shallow to bring the plants fairly near to the glass. This also applies to all seedlings intended for transplanting; they must not be drawn up, spindling and weak, but encouraged to grow solid and stocky. Even such slender plants as peas could be started in a pit earlier by sowing the seed in pots plunged in the frame, and transplanted later. This would not pay on a large scale, but to obtain a few dishes for the table it would be desirable. Tans are most to be taken in the regulation of air and protection from frost, for raised in this way plants are delicate.

Cold frames are chiefly of use as hotbeds, or for giving plants a slight start in spring. They must be prepared in August early for early fall sowing. The seedlings are hardened off and half until transplanted to hotbeds or to the open ground. Such nearly hardy plants as corn salad and lettuce may be raised in cold frames in the fall and early winter by potting them slightly on frosty nights.

Frames designed for vegetable sowing may be brought into further utility, where the owner is so inclined, by putting in a few early forcing flowers, such as violets, pansies, bulbs, etc.

As to the making of the frame, it is an easy matter. The chief requirements are shelter, drainage, light and proper ventilation, and, in hotbeds, regulated temperature. A spot sheltered on the north and west, free from the cold of winter winds, is the best. It is dangerous of rain washing in, the bed will be raised, and earth and coal will be banked around it. The bed, which will be towards the north, should be higher than the ground, the slope permitting the water to shed from this side. The top of the glass fit in sash about four feet wide by six long, with the sash or sashes, by which means the heat is ventilated.

The bed for cold frames should be finely pulverized loam, obtained from the surface of some land that has been standing at least two or three years; or any good, light soil with which may be well mixed some well-rotted horse manure, a desirable addition in either case. The bed should be from 18 inches to two feet in depth, and be closely placed in the frame.

A hotbed is something similar, excepting that the "hot" must be furnished. The heat is derived from fermenting horse manure, which is placed in a bed to the depth of a foot or two. This manure should not be strictly fresh, but first heated up and forked over several times before it has chance to burn. It should also be covered with water. The manure is finally placed, its temperature must be kept at 115 degrees, and at 75° F. In the meantime, about six inches of soil is spread on the bed. A thermometer should always be kept handy, and the tests made by plunging it in the bed.

When in use, a mat of some kind must be placed over the glass and left in the afternoon, and removed when the sun is well up in the following morning.

Sash are not profitably made at home, but can be procured from any horticultural builder or wood-working mill. Suitable materials are also bought ready made, though excellent ones can be made of straw and light ones, easily dried, are preferable. —Meehan's Monthly.

### Vegetables in Boston Market.

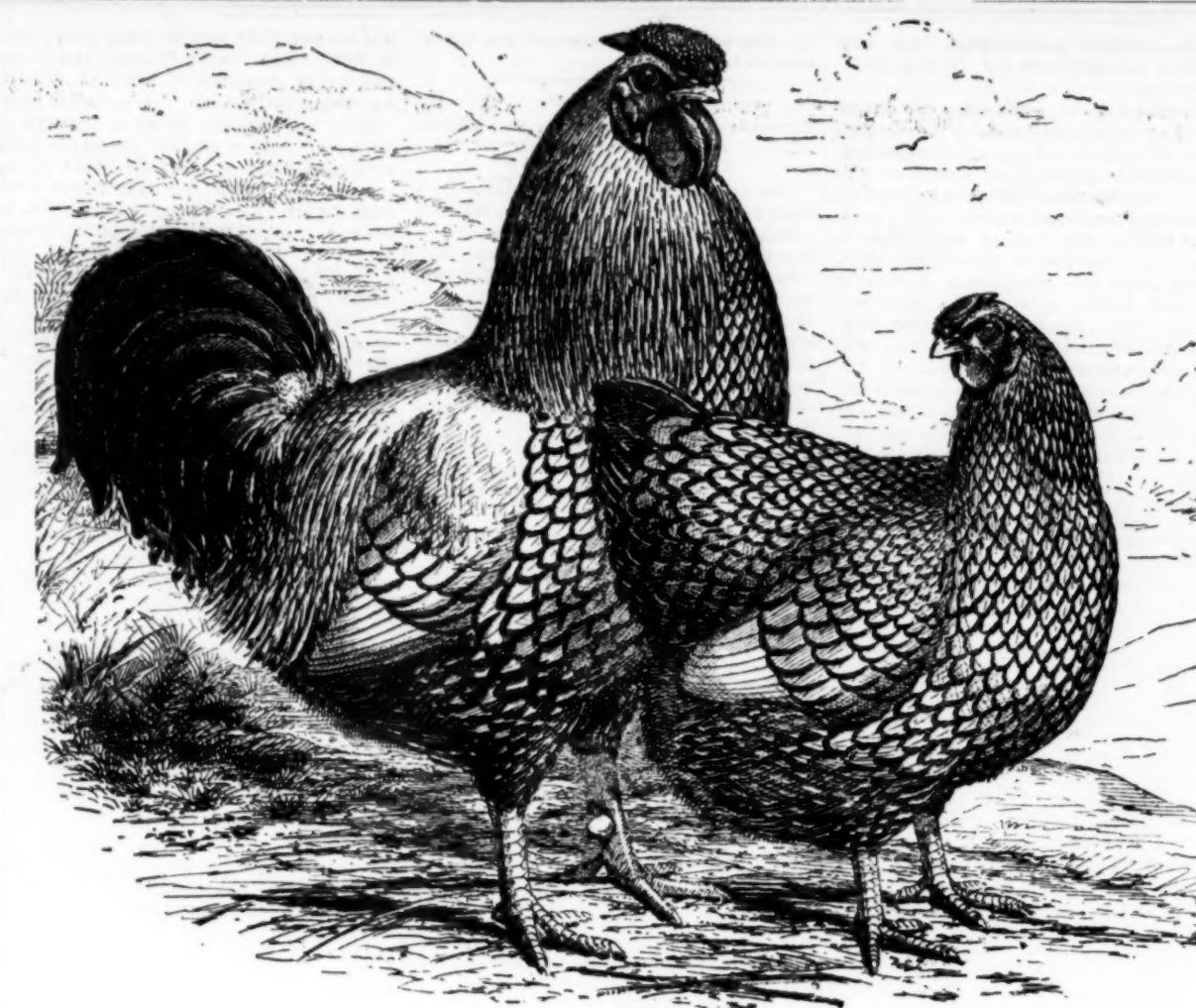
On hundred and five tons on South Market street, 15 on Commercial street and 60 on State street, many of them for two horses, most of them bringing good loads, and a brisk trade going on at five o'clock in the morning, tells the story of one morning's work, and about the best morning for the vegetable trade we have seen this year. In the morning, the trade is so much as a fluctuating market, when neither buyer nor seller seems to know what is a fair price. But as the day advances, a fair price is reached. But as the day advances, a fair price is reached.

—The sweetest season in human life, as it is in Nature generally. It is the time of promise. As the young girl draws near to that mysterious line "Where womanhood and girlhood meet," her heart is full of a measure being determined. How often the sweet young girl, under the influence of the change, withers and droops like some blighted bud. Nature generally needs some little help at this critical period, and this help is contained in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It establishes regularity, and gives the vigor of perfect health to the womanly organs. It contains no alcohol, cocaine, nor other narcotic.

—Miss Emma Lee, of Wilford, Mass., writes: "I am suffering severely and tried several doctors' remedies, but only very little relief. I feel it my duty to write and tell you of my recovery. I feel it my duty to write and tell you of my recovery. I feel it my duty to write and tell you of my recovery."

—The sluggish liver can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



PAIR PRIZE FOWL.

box, carrots at 50 cents and a few parsnips at \$1. Flat turnips at 40 cents and yellow 25 to 35 cents a box. St. Andrews \$1 a barrel. Onions 45 to 50 cents a bushel, lock 50 cents a dozen and chives \$1. Salsify \$1 a dozen and celery from 75 cents to \$1. Cucumbers \$1 to \$1.50 a box for garden and \$3 for house use. Peppers 50 to 60 cents a box, radishes 40 to 50 cents. Summer squash, 40 to 50 in a long box, 75 cents to \$1. Marrows 50 to 60 cents a barrel.

Cabbages in good supply at \$3 to \$5 a hundred. Cauliflower, good heads, 10 to 15 cents each. Lettuce 50 to 60 cents a box, and some very large and solid might bring a little more. Spinach is 25 to 35 cents a box and parsley 20 to 35 cents. Egg plants 75 cents a dozen. String beans 75 cents to \$1 a box and shell beans from 75 cents to \$1.25. Lima beans, small, 85 cents a box and improved at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Green corn rather scarce at 40 to 60 cents a bushel. Tomatoes selling readily at 35 to 50 cents a bushel. Mushrooms in small demand at 75 cents to \$1 a pound.

Potatoes are in large supply with only a moderate demand, and good to choice. Hebron sell at \$1.37 to \$1.50 a barrel. Aroostook Hebrons, extra, at 48 cents a bushel for to good at 40 cents. A few lots Aroostook Green Mountains at about same rates. New York white at 43 cents for round and 40 cents for long. A heavy supply of sweet potatoes, and quite a few. A few extra at \$1.62 to \$1.75 for Norfolk, and \$1.50 to \$1.63 for Eastern Shore, but most of the receipts are classed as fair to good. Norfolk at \$1.37 to \$1.50 and Eastern Shore at \$1.25 to \$1.50. A moderate demand for Jersey extra in double-head barrels at \$2 to \$2.25.

### Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

There has been this week a good demand for apples for home trade and export, and with a moderate supply and a better quality than before, prices generally advanced about 50 cents a barrel. Good Gravenstein bring \$2.50 to \$3, and a fancy might go a little higher; 30 ounces or Dutchess are \$1 to \$2.50 and Pound Sweets the same. Fall Pippins and York State Greenings \$1.75 to \$2.25, but it takes a fancy article to bring top quotations. Sweet apples, Bartlett pears, native are \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel and York State \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel. Seckels \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel, \$3 to \$4 a barrel. Pears in only small supply. Jersey, per basket, \$1.15 to \$1.25 for extra and 60 cents to \$1 for fair to good. York State, in three-basket carrier, \$2 to \$2.50. Pears in eight-pound baskets, Damsons sell readily at 35 to 40 cents, Reine Claude and other large eating at 25 cents. Common blue and green sorts 15 to 20 cents. Grapes are coming in good supply, but there is a good demand. But few carriers now at 50 to 75 cents for Delaware, 50 to 65 cents for Niagara, 50 to 60 cents for Concord and Warden. In pony baskets, Delaware and Niagara 9 to 10 cents, Concord and Warden 7 to 8 cents.

Cape Cod cranberries plenty and slow at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel, about only a few well-colored large bring over \$4. Boxes choice \$1.25, common \$1. Blueberries nearly done, from 4 to 9 cents a quart, but not many bring over 7 cents. Some California pears, peaches and grapes arrive at times, but they sell at about prices quoted for others. Muskmelon not coming so freely now. Rhode Island black Japan \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel and white Japan 75 cents to \$1.25, common sorts 50 to 75 cents. Some from Michigan in half-bushel baskets 40 cents a basket. Watermelons in moderate supply, and more by small to medium at \$8 to \$12, a few large at \$15 per hundred. But little doing in oranges or lemons; trying to clean up old stock before new crops arrive. California oranges steady at 25 cents, small 20 to 25 cents, large 25 to 30 cents. A box for good to choice and 60 to \$7 for fancy and extra fancy. It is doubtful if there are any Rio oranges here, but if any come in they will go as do Sorrento, at \$4.50 to \$5.25 for good to choice and fancy at \$5.50 to \$6. Lemons from old stock, repacked, at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a box, fresh arrivals, good to choice, at \$7.50 to \$8.25. Fancy extra \$8.50 to \$9.50, cases 80 to \$6.50. Pineapples, small, 15 to 20 cents each; a few fancy large at 40 to 50 cents.

—The visit to the city of grain in the United States and Canada, Sept. 9, included 39,129,000 bushels of wheat, 7,617,000 bushels of corn, 6,661,000 bushels of oats, 107,000 bushels of rye, 618,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the previous week, this shows an increase of 1,358,000 bushels of wheat, 888,000 bushels of corn, 576,000 bushels of oats, 68,000 bushels of rye, with a decrease of 338,000 bushels of barley. One year ago the supply was 4,407,000 bushels of wheat, 17,360,000 bushels of corn, 4,277,000 bushels of oats, 699,000 bushels of rye, and 1,100,000 bushels of barley.

—Georgia and Florida newspapers have recently been filled with many huge watermelon reports. Mr. Manning, who resides near Valdosta, Ga., seems to be a winner. It was stated in that two last week and lacked but one-quarter of a pound of weight 160 pounds. Mr. Manning has raised about 30 melons this season that weighed over 100 pounds each. The 160-pounder was the largest. It was 18 inches long, 18 inches in diameter, and weighed 160 pounds. It was a perfect specimen of a watermelon, and was raised in a field near Valdosta, Ga.

—The shipments of live animals and dressed beef last week included 1979 cattle, 10,598 quarters of beef from Fulton, 1897 cattle, 80 sheep, 18,875 quarters of beef from New York, 990 cattle, 1740 quarters of beef from Baltimore, 1101 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, a 300 cattle from Newport News, 3416 cattle, 4337 sheep from Montreal, a total of 1132 cattle, 4384 sheep, 23,318 quarters of beef from Boston, 10,598 quarters of beef from New York, 990 cattle, 1740 quarters of beef from Baltimore, 1101 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, a 300 cattle from Newport News, 3416 cattle, 4337 sheep from Montreal, a total of 1132 cattle, 4384 sheep, 23,318 quarters of beef from Boston, 10,598 quarters of beef from New York, 990 cattle, 1740 quarters of beef from Baltimore, 1101 quarters of beef from Philadelphia, a 300 cattle from Newport News, 3416 cattle, 4337 sheep from Montreal, a total of 1132 cattle, 4384 sheep, 23,318 quarters of beef from Boston, 10,598 quarters of beef from New York, 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